

Onassis Gave to 1968 Nixon Campaign

By Jack Anderson

We have been able to verify that Aristotle Onassis, king of the jet set, contributed to President Nixon's 1968 campaign.

The golden Greek made the contribution about the time he was marrying Jacqueline Kennedy, the widow of Mr. Nixon's 1960 presidential rival.

A trustworthy source, with access to the list of secret contributors to the Nixon campaign, told us a \$100,000 donation had been made in the joint name of "Mr. and Mrs. Aristotle Onassis."

We could get no official verification of this from the top Republican fund raisers. We searched the public contributor lists in vain for Onassis' name. We also placed transatlantic calls to Onassis' headquarters in Monte Carlo.

Finally, a totally reliable source close to Onassis acknowledged that the shipping tycoon, indeed, had contributed to the Nixon campaign. The source would not divulge the amount of the contribution but said he doubted that Jacqueline had any knowledge of it.

Footnote: Aristotle and Jacqueline Onassis were married on Oct. 20, 1968.

Dzu Whitewash

Last week, we identified Lt. Gen. Ngo Dzu, military commander of South Vietnam's central highlands, as "one of

the chief heroin traffickers in Southeast Asia." He was responsible, we said, for heroin addiction of American GIs.

We cited classified intelligence reports, giving dates and details, to back up the charges.

Dzu was first linked to the heroin trade by Rep. Robert Steel (R-Conn.) in congressional testimony last July. President Thieu immediately ordered an investigation. But we reported last week that it was doubtful Dzu would ever be brought to trial.

While our story was still being set in type, President Thieu promoted Dzu to a three-star general. And two days after the story appeared, Thieu's special investigation team whitewashed Dzu of the drug-running charges.

Nevertheless, here is more sordid evidence of the heroin problems Dzu has created for the U.S.:

Dzu took command of the central highlands a year ago, with war lord powers. His predecessor had kept a tight rein on the heroin peddlers. During the previous 12 months, for example, only two American addicts were admitted to the Army's 67th Evacuation Hospital at Quinhon, the provincial capital.

But the heroin started to flow after Dzu took over, and

four GIs were admitted in October for heroin addiction. In November, there were 14.

The number of drug admissions in December hit 53, of whom 38 were treated for addiction. In January, the hospital handled 51 drug cases, 30 of them heroin-related. But by this time, the 67th Evacuation Hospital was turning into a drug sanitarium. So an additional 34 drug victims were treated as outpatients by the hospital and its four outlying clinics.

Corrupt Provost Marshal

The classified reports, which we quoted last week, charged that Dzu had enlisted the South Vietnamese Provost Marshal in Quinhon as an accomplice in the dope racket.

One woman was arrested with 76 vials of almost pure heroin outside the American PX. She was hauled off to a South Vietnamese jail. But within two weeks, she was back in front of the PX with her addictive wares.

As the dope traffic increased, the Army's Criminal Investigation Division sent an agent to brief the hospital officers about the heroin problem.

"Heroin can be bought over every compound fence in Quinhon," the CID man told the hospital staff. The agent

said the CID was getting absolutely no cooperation from Dzu.

Yet Dzu's senior American adviser, John Paul Vann, has now blandly assured the press: "There's no information available to me that in any shape, manner or fashion would substantiate the charges (against Dzu)."

Footnote: The rise in heroin addiction in the central highlands, of course, is only part of the problem Dzu had caused. The classified reports charge he has also been smuggling heroin out of the highlands to GIs elsewhere in Vietnam. He is also responsible, at least indirectly, for some heroin shipments that reach the U.S.

Haven for Waverly

Ntws of the death of Russia's ex-Premier Nikita Khrushchev reminded Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.) of their marathon, eight-hour discussion back in 1958.

After talking about weightier matters, Khrushchev pulled down a rollup map of the U.S. and asked Humphrey to point out where he lived. Humphrey located Waverly, Minnesota, on the map for the Soviet leader, who promptly announced:

"We will not bomb Waverly."

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